REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,533.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
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One Month ,,	,, 5

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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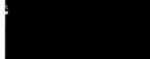
Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Tuticorin	13
,, Ratnagherry	6	,, Colombo	14
,, Vingorla	7	,, Negapatam	18
,, Carwar	7	,, Vadaze	20
,, Mangalore	8	,, Cocanada	21
,, Cannanore	9	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beadanberry	10	,, Coopalpore	24
,, Calicut	10	,, False Point	25
,, Beypore	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
,, Cochin	11		
,, Alleppy	11		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa and Karwar monthly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Thayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEHR	27
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	May 2
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	7
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushrih	24	,, Guadur	13
,, Kowet	24	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Fao	26	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. CRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
,, MALTA ..... Rs. 400

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

...LSON" LINE.
...VIA SUEZ CANAL.
...BOUT 10TH APRIL.
...YEDDO, 1,808 Tons
...superior accommodation
...Upper Deck. She
...WARDESS.
...clusive of Wines
...on Board,
...ON.

...D O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,646 Tons	670 H.P.,	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	2,742 ,,	300 ,,	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,912 ,,	450 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... ,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.
SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,777 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. YEDDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and request to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Lorne.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CROSBY, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Crosby.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

L. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Stock-in-trade, at Shop No. 48, at Jakuria Musjid.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of April 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the at one place, by order of the Official Assignee, in Re Allarukia Ebrahim Abdool Latiff, Insolvent, the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of broad cloth, Cashmere, velvet, merino, flannel, alpaca shirts, coloured and white woollen and cotton socks and stockings, hand gloves, neck ties, white and coloured handkerchiefs, coloured scullin cloth, canvas for Berlin work, patent and Tailor cotton coloured silk tresses, rubber elastic, English boots and shoes, coloured braid, laces and muslin for curtains and bustlings, riding corset and waists, box hat, coat and shoe brushes, balmoral and night caps, tremolo cheritina, children umbrellas, chamois leather carpet and leather money bags, carpets, candles, stationery, quills, pens and pencils, inks, measuring tapes, counterpanes, treasury chest, cupboards and shop furniture, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 29, Meadow Street.

10 Gents' cane chair canes, 1 case birds' cages, 1 case French scented assorted soap, 1 case Turkish caps, 2 second-hand iron safes, 1 case contains guns, plateware, and few dozens of ginger ale.

On account and risk of Abdoolallee Meeashaeb Surufallee—

V F—12 bales Printing Paper.

On account of the concerned—

In Cases—H C C—No. 1,231—1 Bale Grey Mule Twist, No. 40, saltwater damaged.

A few boxes of Candles in mill sewed pack ts.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Bhoolay Amadjee, and by order of the Mortgagee Cowajee Dominjee Daroowalla :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Gogaree Molla, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and admeasuring about 227 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308 and assessed under No. 33, and bounded on the east by Gogaree Molla, on the west by the house of Khundeea Mowjee, on the north by the house of Ebn ee Kusbun, and on the south by the house of Fuckeer Saheb Puthan.

For further particulars, apply to the said

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

HEERALALL and COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Landed Properties situate at Mahim, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Baboola Tank Road, and Bellasis Road, Bombay, worthy the attention of capitalists.

Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will submit the undermentioned properties, by Public Auction, in different lots, as follows, on the following dates, by order of Aga Mahomed Nubbe Khan Shoorazi, the sole executor of the last will and testament of the late Aga Mahomed Ismail Khan Cazvini :—

Lot No. 1.

Property at Bellasis Road.

On THURSDAY, the 7th April 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the Bungalow erected, built, and standing, lying, and being at Bellasis Road, Byculla, under Collector of Assessment under No. 7, admeasuring [illegible] yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows to the east by a bungalow and premises that were sold to [illegible], on or towards the west by a compound belonging to the late Rustomjee No rojee, on or towards the Byculla Race Course, and on or towards the south by a compound and premises now in the occupation of Dessabhoy Setna.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1873, on the premises, at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate in Byculla, near Race Course, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 330 and 331, admeasurement 139 square beegas, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the salt pans of Rustomjee Nowrojee, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Bastian de Souza, and on or towards the south by the properties of Rustomjee Norowjee, Mr. Brown, and Manger Nusserwanjee.

Lot No. 3.

On MONDAY, the 7th April 1873, on the premises, at 5½ P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground situate in Bombay district, near Race Course, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 137 and 138, containing by admeasurement 111 45-90 square beegas, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Foras ground of Pedrina, widow, and Sebastino de Souza, on or towards the west by the Foras ground of Rustomjee Nowrojee, on or towards the north by the Foras ground of Cavasso Gungjee Gowley, and on or towards the south by the Foras ground of Mahomed Bauker Khan bin Mahomed Nabee Khan.

Lot No. 4.

Property at Baboola Tank Road.

On TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, suitable for Spinning and Weaving factories, containing two newly erected teakwood tiled sheds, each containing 40 stalls beside sever 1 timber godowns, yielding good rent, situate at Baboola Tank Road, containing 18,338 square yards or thereabouts, together with all that ground rent or charges of rupees per annum, payable in respect of a certain stable erected and built on the said piece or parcel of land, and held under a lease of 99 years from the 2nd February 1888, and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the road leading to the Sudder Adawlut, or Appellate Court, on or towards the west by a certain lane there situate, and intervening between the said piece or parcel of land and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on or towards the north by the late dividing the said piece of land from certain lands formerly property of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry, but now belonging to Rustomjee Sonawalla.

Lot No. 5.

Property, Chawl, and Premises known by the name of Aga Banker's Stables at Bhendy Bazar Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1873, on the premises, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises with a newly erected chawl of teakwood and pateel with stone, flagging, comprising 14 shops, yielding good rent, erected, built and standing thereon, a mate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Pardi Road (well-known by the name of Aga Banker's Stables), containing by admeasurement 8,341 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 112, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by the property of Sumsoodeen Pallowker Mahomed Sapphee, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the north by the property of Allaudeen bin Hajee Ibrahim Jettaker, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaboodeen Cocanee, and a sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 6.

Beds at Mein in near Hunsalee Tank.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April 1873, at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, at 4 P.M.

Six beds of sweet Batty ground, commonly called or known by the name of Settree, situate at Mahim Road, containing by admeasurement 3,869 3-9th square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Pension under Nos. 385 and 483, and of Tax under Nos. 67 and 245, and bounded as follows —On or towards the east by the Batty ground of Ventura de Souza, on or towards the west partly by a public passage, and partly by a tank called Banaalee Tank, on or towards the north by the Batty ground of Sir Miguel de Lima, deceased, and on or towards the south by the Batty ground of Augustin Mendos.

Lot No. 7.

Bungalow and Chawl at Baboola Tank Road.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April 1873, at their Auction Room, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, at 4 P.M.

Also by order of Aga Mahomed Nubee Khan Shecrazi.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, together with the Bungalow, cook-house, godown and premises, containing 18 shops, yielding good rent, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baboola Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 4,317 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the west by the property now or lately belonging to Munchee jee Cursetjee, on or towards the north by the road leading by the side of Baboola Tank to the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mr. Tadman, and now in the occupation of M. N. K.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHIP STORES, BOATS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, the following goods saved from the "Bernice" for the benefit of all concerned.

4 Boats and Oars, 2 Life Buoys, 2 Binnacles, 2 Compasses, 2 Side Lamps, Code of Signals, 7 Bolls of Canvass, 5 Bundles Twine, 3 Tins Preserved Potatoes, 1 Chest of Tea, 1 Bag of Coffee, 1 Clock, 1 Chronometer by Hornby & Son, Liverpool, 1 Bell, and sundry small articles.

SALE OF THE STEAM BARGE "MARGARET MARY."

(Unless previously disposed of)

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Mody Bay, the Steam Barge "Margaret Mary," complete with engine, awning, sails, anchor, chains, &c., in good working order, as she now lies in Mody Bay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Ralph Alison & Sons, choice Plants and Ferns, &c., &c., at No. 26, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office.

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd day of April, sale commencing punctually at 11 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., the property of the Rev. John Paton, proceeding to Europe, the same comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best electro-plated cruet frames, teapot, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, curry dishes, dish covers, electro-plated and ivory handle dessert knives and forks in case, set of spoons and forks, best steel table cutlery, and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as a jacwood dining table in 4 pieces, blackwood draw-room, sofa, camp, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, sideboard, chiffonier, dumpwaiters, one and two-light hanging argand lamps, tea caudy, engravings in fancy frames, English and Persian carpets, book-stand, English and French cane chairs, camp cots with bed complete, dressing glasses, screens, clothes press, blackwood and jackwood almirahs with Chubbs' locks, a first-rate full-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by Ralph Alison and Sons, on sounding boards, piano stool, flower stands, figures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, a large collection of rare ferns, orchids, &c., in hanging baskets, roses, geraniums and foliage plants in pots and several lots of English seedling annuals, &c. &c., Lady's saddle and bridle &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

The property of an officer who has just embarked for England.

An open double seated Carriage by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order, with a pair of bay Australian Horses, and a set of English harness, nearly new.

No Catalogue and the property will be on view from this evening.

N. B.—The Plants will be sold in the morning at 7 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, at the Peninsular and Oriental Club, Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April next, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery of the P. and O. Club.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a respectable EUROPEAN, who has held good appointments and can give good references. No objection to proceed to any part of India. Address "E R G," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 29TH MARCH 1873.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 22nd Feb.		Present Month.		Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Balance in hand	.....	.....		.....		236,945	11 8
Rates	16,25,211	87,681	11	4,116,254	12 8	203,336	8 8
Duties—Town	5,02,000	79,888	5 7	48,267	7 1	128,155	12 8
Do. Tobacco	1,40,000	19,800	0 0	14,999	11 8	34,799	11 8
Do. Liq. Lic.	1,46,500	135,561	0 0	2,465	0 0	138,026	0 0
Conveyances Lic.	10,700	86	10 0	.....		86	10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,21,283	48,377	10 0	22,368	12 0	70,746	6 0
Market Fees	2,11,000	23,477	12	11,688	8 1	35,166	4 1
Halalcore Cess	2,03,923	6,392	1 9	2,202	10 6	8,594	12 3
Misc.—Fines	13,000	2,750	11 7	1,649	13 2	4,400	8 9
Do. Receipts	27,812	1,354	9 9	2,310	13 4	3,665	6 1
Do. Savings	2,000	456	4 7	123	0 11	579	5 6
Do. Fees	58,453	6,762	4 3	6,610	12 1	13,373	0 4
Victoria Gardens	8,500	.....		425	0 6	425	0 0
Debt	.....	200000	0 0	.....		200,000	0 0
Workshops	.....	6,646	6 1	10,823	15 6	17,446	7 7
Advances	.....	10,723	8 6	29,084	13 8	39,808	6 2
Deposits	.....	8,680	11 3	36,856	13 3	63,537	8 6
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	6,168	0 2	.....		6,168	0 2
Total Rs..	32,33,457	14,849	8 3	327,009	2 3	971,858	10 6
					Total Rs.....	1178,804	6 2

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,12,332	14,846	14 7	7,841	14 7	22,688	13 2
Assessment	56,652	8,326	12 5	3,710	6 11	12,037	3 4
Collection Dept.	84,272	8,201	13 6	9,194	10 6	17,396	8 6
Police Accounts	3,09,141	57,541	6 8	42,295	12 9	99,837	4 5
Health Dept.	10,29,714	12,745	4 11	59,634	12 6	181,389	1 5
Public Works—							
Establishment	79,474	10,107	11 7	5,003	3 9	15,116	15 4
Lighting	2,47,998	20,888	6 3	40,959	5 9	61,447	12 0
Watering	1,79,000	15,538	7 4	7,403	15 3	22,942	7 7
Repairs, Roads	3,97,700	28,533	9 11	23,415	12 3	51,769	6 2
Do. Buildings	9,910	.....		.....		.....	
Improvt. Str.	30,000	1,277	10 11	835	9 11	2,113	4 10
Water Works	44,176	21,768	3 9	39,210	11 4	60,978	15 1
Drainage	71,54	4,297	2 3	6,385	10 5	10,683	12 8
Vic. Gardens	10,470	357	0 0	40	0 0	397	0 0
Prim. Education	10,000	818	0 0	1,279	0 0	2,097	0 0
Miscellaneous	29,361	7,657	4 11	3,667	11 3	11,305	0 2
Debt	7,14,983	14,018	2 1	41,840	15 3	8,855,859	1 7
Workshops	.....	6,523	2 1	3,729	3 11	10,252	6 0
Advances	.....	30,291	4 2	36,831	9 8	67,122	19 8
Deposits	.....	33,745	10 8	6,216	11 1	39,962	5 9
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	45,890	6 9	8,229	0 6	54,119	6 6
Total Rs..	32,88,936	5,97,22	7 10	363,721	2 5	943,443	10 3
Balance on 29th February 1873						235,360	11 11
					Total Rs.	1178804	6 2

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller.

W. G. PEDDER, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fargs) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ....." Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. ASIA will sail TO-DAY at 12 Noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents R. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st April 1873.

S. S. ATALANTA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS are requested to be on BOARD on WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1873, by 4 P.M.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and should induc ment offer will carry a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage please apply to

KING, KING, & Co., 6, Church Lane.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Office of this Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 5, MEADOW STREET.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

31st March 1873.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1873 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 26th day of March 1873, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff.

Just Published.

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—Re. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOLLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Engine Clarvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 31ST MARCH 1873.

In sterling Exchange for to-day's Mail, the rates closed, at nearly the same as had been ruling during the past week, the tendency being slightly in favour of sellers :—

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 15/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 21/32d. to 1s. 11 11-16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit, do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 15/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 6 days' sight.	99¾
Do. demand	100 3/16.
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99¾ nominal.
Do. demand	100
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	109½ to 110¼
Four & half per cent.	104¼
Four per cent.	102¼ to 102 3/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans,	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper for 3 months' sight 5 p. cent.
Do. do. and Bullion on demand 4 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franco Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	105½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 16 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

As usual on mail days little doing. By Canal Steamers £2-16-3 has been accepted for one Steamer filling up; but we still quote £2-17-6 for this week's shipment. Sailing vessels £2-12-6 : no enquiry. The "Les Espoits" has been chartered at £3-0-0 Kurrachee to London.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, but there is no change to report in prices. In the bazaar the demand for the interior has but slightly improved since yesterday, without, however, any change in rates. The business done has, in consequence, of the departure of the overland mail, been very small. The sales reported are as follow :—

300 pieces	W. G. Prints	33 in. 24 yds.		Rs. 4 11 0
450 ,,	Grey Shirtings	49 ,, 39 ,,	6 Rs.	,, 4 4 6
1,300 ,,	,, Jaconets	44 ,, 39 ,,	2½ ,,	,, 2 5 6

COTTON.

The market closed steady without change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies	New Akote F.F.P.B.	Ready	at Rs. 224
50 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, at ,, 222
50 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, at ,, 222
150 ,,	,, Curanjo	,,	,, at ,, 200-205
100 ,,	,, Veerungsum	,,	,, at ,, 205
100 ,,	,, Veravul	,,	,, at ,, 192
100 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, at ,, 193
50 ,,	,, Porebunder	,,	,, at ,, 204
200 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	10 days	at ,, 246
25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Ready	at ,, 248
25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	at ,, 246
150 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	at ,, 247
50 ,,	,, Bhownuggur	,,	at ,, 248
50 ,,	,, Khandeish	,,	at ,, 203
75 ,,	,, W. S.	,,	at ,, 197-98
100 ,,	Compta	10th May	at ,, 199
125 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee	1 month	at ,, 206-210

YARNS.

The market has been steady, and prices remain well maintained. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

2,400 lbs.	Wafer No. 30's at 11 15 as. per lb.
9,000 ,,	,, ,, 40's at 12¾ ,, ,,
6,000 ,,	Mock Water No. 30's at 16¾ ,, ,,

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 29th March, compared with the statement issued on 22nd March :—

Liabilities.	22nd March.	29th March.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	19,75,000	19,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	230,68,767	213,82,594
Do. do. do. at Branches.	33,33,777	38,50,266
Other Deposits	151,07,261	142,57,038
Post Bills	26,339	26,339
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,53,744	350,421
Rs.	489,03,188	469,41,678
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	62,85,418	61,17,688
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,93,407	18,69,428
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,71,603	24,02,453
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,627	9,844
Bills Discounted	138,90,526	149,93,101
Stamps	5,444	5,365
Head Office 4,94,080		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,080	4,19,080
Bullion	4,00,419	3,50,679
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,88,439	3,37,425
Cash and Currency Notes	230,43,579	213,95,915
Rs.	489,03,188	469,41,678

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

...KET quiet and unchanged.

BANKS.

Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	736½
500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	108
250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231½
£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000	all	Rs. 27	Colaba Land Co	1,465
6,000	150	all	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	111
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
			...	East India Bank	1
			Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
			'67	Royal Bank	2

...MRAWUTTEE BRANCH
...week ended

CALCUTTA.—27TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—
—In Government Securities :—
4 per cents, at Rs. 101-14 to 102, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104, and sums of Rs. 10,000 to 5,000 at Rs. 104-2.
5½ per cents. at Rs. 110 and small amounts, at Rs. 110-4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, March 28.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, March 29.
	Hoppet	Mattson	Liverpool, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Arcturus	Williams	Akyab.
	Australia (s)	Murray	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Lothair, Leslie, to Rangoon.
Ship Slieve Bloom, Cochran, to Akyab.
Joshua, Mount, Calcutta.
St. George, Hall, Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Yeddo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thunderbolt, 100 barrels alum, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Atholl s, 16 packages earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino s, 11 bales paper, Shurufally Moosabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 29 boxes brandy and 70 boxes claret, Bolton & Co; 102 cases brandy, Pallonjee Framjee ; 24 cases claret, W Watson & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 4 bales wool, S Narronjee ; 53 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
Ellen Bates, 50 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton.
Hanna Law, 15 tons bones, C Mowjee ; 51 bales cotton, V Govindjee ; 30 bales cotton, R L King & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 15 bales cotton, N Walljee.
Thunderbolt, 101 bales wool, N Khutow ; 200 bales cotton R L King & Co.
Sjaelland s, 35 bales cotton, Young & Co.
Atholl s, 54 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Scott & Co.
Violet s, 20 tons old iron, F Muir & Co ; 4 bales wool, S Narronjee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 16 bales cotton, F Scott & Co ; 60 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
Gresham s, 49 bales cotton, J N Wadia's Sons & Co ; 150 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 3 bales cotton, D H Cama & Co ; 90 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co ; 140 bales cotton, N Pursotumdass.
Atalanta s, 25 bales wool, T Dhollamull ; 13 bales wool, F M Dams ; 169 bales cotton, V Poonsey & Co ; 168 bales cotton, M Leeladhar ; 75 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Purbut & Co ; 136 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 52 bales cotton, P Javar 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 23 bales cotton, M Shobaram ; 67 bales cotton, D Bhozraz ; 353 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Ellora s, 30 bales cotton, S Khaky.
Bengalese s, 6,100 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 700 bundles myrabollams, R Allahbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

America s, 2 bales silk cotton, and 3 cases deer horns, P Gomes ; 2 bales hides, A Peerbhoy ; 18 bales hides, C Ebram ; 100 cwts deer horns, M Veerjee ; 3 bales hides, L Chuthoo ; 52 bundles coir ropes, P Gomes ; 1 case 7 shells, 1 case M'o Pshells, and 2 cases cowdies, N Ganjee ; 17 bales hides, D Hassum ; 1 case ginger, A Trading and Co ; 80 cwts deer horns, D Jairaj ; 46 cases hingda, L Chuttoo.
Ravensworth Castle s, 375 cwts gall, D Dharsy ; 10 bales wool, K Ramjee ; 102 bales cotton, S Kooselchund ; 45 bales cotton, K Tocliseedass and Co ; 86 bales cotton, M Purmanund ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Bengalee s, 59 bales cotton, H Lilladhur ; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co ; 80 bales cotton, J H Aspinwall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 150 bales cotton, H J Preiswerck & Co ; 400 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Ellora s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s, 63 bags teel seed, F Scott & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Asia s, 14 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Asia s, 8 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Asia s, 5 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora s, 11 packages silk, H Z Abdeen.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Atkinson, Doctor, 2-12th Regiment, on leave, from Allahabad.

MARCH 29.

Thomson, Colonel, H. M.'s 5th Regiment, on leave, from Jullunder.
Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jullunder.

MARCH 30.

Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on duty, from Matheran.
Maguire, Captain, 44th Madras Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Maguire, Captain, 44th Madras Regiment, on leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 29.)

Mr. W. L. Louis, Dist Supt of Police, furlough in India, from the 22nd Nov 1872, to the 24th Jan 1873, both days inclusive.
The privilege leave for two months, granted by G. O. No. 367 A., dated 17th Feb 1873, to Mr. W. B. Joyce, Depy Colr of Saharunpore, is cancelled.
Mr. J. Simson, Mag and Col. Azimgurh, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May, 1873.
Consequent on the vacancy caused by the retirement from the service of Mr. M. B. Thorahill, Dis and Sess Judge—
Mr. C. Grant to be a Dis and Sess Judge.
Mr. E. G. Jenkinson to be a Mag and Colr.
Consequent on the vacancy caused by the retirement from the service of Mr. S. N. Martin, Dis and Sess Judge—
Mr. G. Palmer to be a Dis and Sess Judge.
Mr. C. W. Moore to be Mag and Colr.
Mr. E. S. Robertson to be Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st grade.
Consequent on the vacancy caused by the retirement from the service of Mr. H B Henderson, Dis and Sess Judge—
Mr. John Power to be a Dis and Sess Judge.
Capt J Liston, Asst Comr, to the Lullutpore District.
Capt J Liston, Asst Comr, to be a Mag of the 1st class in the Lullutpore District.
The services of Asst Surg J MacGregor are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Mily Dept.
The following promotions are made in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, Provincial, with effect from the 1st March, 1873 :—
From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.—Mr. A Sprenger.
From Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, to 1st grade—Mr. W. Smart Lieutenant R M Hyslop, R E.
Twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr. A B George, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Agra Canal.
One month's preparatory leave is also granted to Mr A B George, Assistant Engineer, from such date as he may avail himself of it.
From Ex Engr, 4th to 3rd Grade—Mr. J G Coddington, and Lieut W G Rock, R E.
From Asst Engr, 1st, to Ex Engr, 4th Grade—Mr. A Grant.
From Asst Engr, 2nd to 1st Grade—Captain A Laudon, General List, and Mr. W G Bligh.
From Asst Engr, 3rd to 2nd Grade—Mr F S Meik.
From Engr Apprentice to Asst Engr, 3rd Grade—Mr W S Smith, Mr G C Kauntze, Mr. P W Vouder Horst, Mr. J R Green, and Mr. A W Slater.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, March 27.)

Majr E P Gurdon, Asst Comr, Kasur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Mooltan, vice Lt-Col Ferris, proceeding on furlough.
Mr F G Walker, Asst Comr, from the Lahore to the Gujranwala District.
Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Comr, from the Simla to the Umritsar District.
Surg J Fairweather, in Civil Medical charge of Murree, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Gurdaspore.
With the sanction of the Govt of India, the Hon the Lieut-Gov appointed to appoint Mr W Kirke, Inspr-Genl of Registration, to be Supt of Stamps in the Punjab, in addition to his other duties, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of the duties thereof.
Mr T Burney, Asst Comr, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Gurdaspore, vice Lieut-Col Pendall.
Mr R T M Lang, Offig Depy Comr, Ludianah, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Mooltan, vice Lt-Col. R. J. D. ..., proceeding on furlough.
Mr E P Gurdon, Asst Comr, Kasur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Loodianah.
Asst Surg J McCreery, Roy Arty, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Juliundhur, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Asst Surg Massy.
Asst Surg J McCreery is appointed supt. of the jail at Jullundhur during the absence on leave of Asst Surg G. Massy.
Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, Loodianah, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 28th March 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay.
Consequent upon Capt Newbery making over charge of the office of Personal Asst to Mr R C Jones, Offig Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Capt F H Conolly is appointed to officiate as Dis Supt of Police, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Jones, with effect from the 6th March 1873.
Capt R B P P Campbell, Corps of Guides, is granted leave of absence for 30 days, from 1st Apl 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of if to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Europe.
The following officers passed the prescribed examination in the Pushtu language, at Peshawur, on the 1st March 1873 :—
Mr. S S Thorburn, C. S.
Lieut T L Lewis, 26th P N I.
Majr L. H. Mackey, Asst Secretary to Govt Punjab, P.W.D., is appointed to officiate as Supg. Engr 1st circle, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 26th March 1873.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, particularly in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NUGENT—MONTRIOU—March 31st, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. O. A. F. Watson, John Nugent, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Emily, youngest daughter of Colonel Montriou, Bombay Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WELLS—March 27th, at Oossoor, the wife of Dr. S. Wells, of a daughter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873.

THE Sarvajhanik Subha of Sholapore have lately petitioned Government on the subject of the enhanced assessment fixed at the re-settlement of Sholapore, on the expiration of the first thirty years since the introduction of the Survey. This petition has been noticed by each of our local contemporaries. The *Times of India* launches at once *more suo* into the questions, as to whether cultivators are not really rather easier off under English than native rule, and watches, with the fellow-feeling which, we are told on high authority, makes us wondrous kind, the effects of a native society to correct the mistakes of European officers. The *Statesman*, in a manner equally characteristic, pooh-poohs the idea of any possible assessment being too high, and would remedy the grievance by raising it still higher. We are promised the subject treated at length in the *Economist*, meanwhile we will try and throw what light we can upon the subject, without waiting for the well-worn, strained theories and misapplied maxims of political economy which experience has taught us to expect in an essay on the land-revenue in that semi-official organ.

We need scarcely tell our readers, that with the "Sarvajhanik Subha," literally, "the association of everybody," actually, a body of vakeels who have set up in opposition to the British Government, and whose business it appears to be to spread disaffection among its subjects, we have but little sympathy. That body has no interest in the question, and has, we are assured, only taken it up in pursuance of what appears to be its general scheme of making the government of the country as difficult as possible. Accounts from Sholapore tell us they have been partially successful, and that there has been some difficulty in collecting the enhanced rates to which the people on their introduction agreed without a murmur. Such a body is of course only permitted because it is presumed to be beneath notice, and may be left to be dealt with by the local authorities if it makes itself obnoxiously conspicuous. We propose, however, in one or two articles to deal with the substance of the petition as we see it stated in the *Times of India*. It will first be necessary to give such of our readers as may not be *au fait* in the matter, an account of the present position of the Bombay Revenue Survey. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one that the settlement of land revenue of a district is made for thirty years, and that at the expiration of that period a fresh lease for another thirty years is granted to the occupants. The original period has expired in many of the first-settled districts, and the new assessment has been fixed at rates varying from about 60 per cent. in some of the Poona districts to 77 per cent. in Sholapore, in excess of the old ones. We will leave to a future article the discussion of the principle which should, we think, be the principal guide of Government in fixing these new rates. Looking at the relative price of corn of the present day and of thirty years ago the rise is not logically unfair, and we are informed, on the best authority, that the new rates have everywhere been acquiesced in by the people, who did not know they had a grievance, until they were taught it by those who made it a profession to search, not only for reasons for complaint for themselves, but also for other people. The new assessment has been made on a fresh survey and classification of the soil, and as the old survey was made by officers of little experience, and without any pretensions to practical accuracy, the present rates by no means affect all holdings in the same manner. Many occupants, who either by good luck or good management (for native surveyors, thirty years ago, may have had itching palms) have held their land a great deal cheaper than their neighbours for the past thirty years, now find themselves on an equal footing with those who have been hitherto less fortunate ; with others the case is the other way, and holdings are now assessed at less than they were fixed thirty years ago. The consequence, of course, is that some persons find themselves called upon to pay many times the former assessment. We are told that in one case the assessment has been raised from one rupee to eleven, now the Sarvajhanik Subha, with a dishonesty which must of course bring its proper punishment of ruining their case, have picked out a few cases of holdings, which have, for the reasons given, been abominably raised, and cited them as fair examples of the whole increase. We think, then, the *Times of India* will be doomed to disappointment in watching the infantile efforts of its young protege to control the Government by giving more accurate information than is to be expected from European officials, who, if fallible, are at least trustworthy as far as their positive statements are concerned. The memorialists have, we may add, given statistics which, if correct, would prove that an occupant of a holding paying Rs. 20 to Government and yielding a gross return of Rs. 450, would only get a profit of Rs. 11, after paying all the necessary expenses of cultivation. Now, by the "bhatai" tenure under which fields are usually sublet all over the Deccan, the actual cultivator gets half the produce in return for all the labour and outlay of cultivation, and the occupant or holder of the field under Government, the other half, for which he is put to no other expense than paying the Government revenue, so that in the case cited, the occupant might make a clear annual profit of at least Rs. 200, without an hour's work or the expenditure of a pice on his land. So much for the reliability of the statements of native public bodies. The question of the comparative well-being of natives under British and native rule has been argued *ad nauseam*. As far as the districts immediately round Sholapore, touching on those of "our faithful Ally the Nizam," are concerned, we are in possession of very conclusive testimony on the subject from a private source. As our informant, however, is only a European official, his evidence would not convince the leading organ of native opinion, and no one else needs convincing.

The *Indian Statesman's* remarks on the petition would, if treated fully, require the whole question of the land-tax to be gone into, which we can scarcely do at the close of an article. We would point out, however, the fallacy of a favourite argument of his, that higher rents always ensure better cultivation, and that therefore, were Government to increase the assessment, the necessary result would be better cultivation. If it be granted, for the sake of argument only, that high rents are the cause and not the effect of superior cultivation, will our contemporary assert that there is any other reason for this than that where high rents prevail only thrifty and energetic persons with capital can succeed as farmers? Where there is a great competition for land, it is a necessary sequence that the higher the rents the better the cultivation ; but this signifies not that farmers who were formerly unthrifty and slovenly, are turned into active and shrewd men of business, but that they have to give place to those who are so, and who are the only persons who can make farming pay. Now, the directing mind of the *Indian Statesman* has been lately in its other aorta of the *Indian Economist* turned to the important question of how to keep the land in the hands of the original occupants, and we wish we could assist in solving this most difficult problem successfully ; but, if the rents were raised in the manner he advocates, either the result would follow that half the land would be thrown out of cultivation—as it actually was in one of the most fertile districts of the Deccan by the high rates imposed by the British Government before the introduction of the Survey, or the land would pass at a quicker rate than it is passing at present from the poorer class of tenants into other hands, and a still greater proportion of peasant proprietors, or small farmers, would be turned into labourers.

We do not mean to accuse the *Statesman* of plagiarism when we remind our readers that we have more than once pointed out that it is chiefly to education that we must look to improve the condition of the ryots, and three years ago the present writer wrote two or three articles recommending a system of compulsory education. The difficulties, however, in the way of any such measure, are almost insuperable, and it would necessarily, on account of the expense, be confined for the present to towns or the larger villages, and we doubt if even thus limited, it would be practicable. Anyhow, it would benefit the rising generation, and not the persons with whom we have now to deal, and for the present we must content ourselves with less heroic remedies than the social revolutions which the *Statesman*, *Economist*, and Wise Man of India, finds it so easy to advocate, but for which he has scarcely yet sufficiently educated the Indian ryot to whom his teachings, although given at the unprecedently low price of one anna daily, are inaccessible. But we have wandered far from the petition of the Sarvajhanik and its subject. To the former, as we have shown our readers, we have perhaps given a notoriety above its merits, we would only further express a hope that the vakeels of Sholapore may be informed that they will not be permitted to hold sunnuds to practise in courts of justice and be at the same time political agitators ; to the latter, that is, to the re-assessment of the land revenue now going on in various parts of the country, we hope to find an early opportunity of again calling our readers' attention.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

The Carlists have captured Berga, and taken 400 prisoners besides arms and ammunition.
Great excitement prevails in Barcelona.
The French troops on the frontier have been reinforced to prevent a passage of arms to the Carlists.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

The provincial authorities in Spain oppose a levy *en masse* until arms are ready.
The Carlists have routed the Government troops near Ripoli ; the Cavalry was saved though it met with great disaster.

ALEXANDRIA, 31ST MARCH.

The S. S. Euphrates has passed the Suez Canal homeward bound.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	6 5/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered ,,	£14-10.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£44.
Total Coin in Bank of France	£32,000,000.
Notes in Circulation	£10,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97
4½ do. do.	99¾
5½ do. do.	105¼

DEPARTURES—Potomac 21st, Mecca 27th, and Chancellor 29th.

Two more white elephants have been taken to Mandalay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and staff leave on Monday next for Mahabuleshwar.

A RANGOON paper states that the B. I. S. N. steamer Abyssinia, from Moulmein, has gone ashore in the river.

THE heavy falls of rain at Aden on the night of the 17th and 18th March registered 3 inches and 90 cents.

WE understand that the French gun-boat Ducovedich is to be hoisted on to the hydraulic lift at Hog Island to-morrow.

THERE was a rumour afloat (says the *Madras Times*) on Friday evening that some one had received a telegram from Calcutta announcing that the Staff Corps was to be abolished !

WE hear of no less than four murders from Burmah committed within the past fortnight. Chinamen are chiefly concerned in the atrocities, and gambling seems to have been at the root of the evil.

AT the sham-fight on the Calcutta maidan the other day, a sepoy of the 37th Native Infantry met his death from wounds received in the breast by the discharge of a ramrod by one of his comrades.

A NEW "man-trap" has, we see, been invented. Amongst the inventions, specifications of which have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, there is one "for entrapping thieves," by Mr. Henry Murray, Superintendent S. P. & D. Railway Press, Lahore.

BURMAH has at least two wants—high class schools and a sailors' home at Rangoon. For want of the former, no Burmah student has ever passed the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University ; for want of the latter, "hundreds of sailors" are to be seen rolling about the streets in a wretched state.

THEIR Serene Highnesses Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with their staff, and Colonel Baigree, Captain Ewing and Dr. Wawra, arrived on Sunday by rail at the Parell Railway Station, where they alighted, and drove to Government House, Parell. They left for Europe by yesterday's mail steamer.

THE schoolmaster would appear to be abroad in Dacca. The *Bengal Times*, whose chief functions seem to be to sneer and be scurrilous, notices the fact that the ladies of the harem of the King of Siam have taken to wearing European costume, and adds, "This is probably the Japanese idea of progress." This is probably the *Bengal Times'* idea of geography.

A COURT of Enquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Mr. J. E. Betham, master of the ship Princess Somawutty, has been appointed by Government to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the burning of the ship Berenice on Saturday, the 22nd March. The Court will assemble at the Fort Police Court on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M.

THE steamer Harold Haarfager has at last arrived in Rangoon, after being detained five or six days in the Thames, the victim of a hurricane in the Bay of Biscay, and ashore two days in the Red Sea. While in the Red Sea, it seems she was compelled to throw overboard a steam launch which was intended for Rangoon, but the Rangoonites will be particularly glad that the same course had not to be followed with regard to the ice-machine which they have been anxiously expecting for two months past.

THE *Englishman* understands that, at the request of His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Northbrook, Babu Keshub Chunder S

dmit that another generation would make s, and acquire much larger experience than possibly made or acquired in the present. not in the least object to any real improvement could be made in the details of this bill—all he bject to was, as he had said before, to the Procurs- policy which laid everything down in hard and fast and did not give a fair and wise discretion to the rnments whose duty it was to administer these muni- alities. Mr. Ellis still adhered to his opinion, that it inadvisable to put into a law of this kind minute de- of procedure, which were better dealt with by local cutive, if that Government was able to do its duty. show the evil effect of doing too much in a measure this kind, Mr. Ellis instanced the fact that one of measures held up by the Lieutenant-Governor as example was most defective. There were no less an 15 Acts for Bengal Municipalities which had to be tudied before the law of one could be understood. He took the figures presented by the Lieutenant-Governor very much as indicating the place in Muni- ipal civilization reached by those towns to which the figures referred. He also thought the figures went o show that taxation was not so heavy in Bengal ecause the wants of the people were not so fully developed as in other parts of India.

Sir Richard Temple reminded Mr. Dalyell that before the Provincial Services resolution of 1870, to which he had referred as having given a great impetus to local taxation, was even thought of, the measures in regard to local taxation in Madras were framed. With respect to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement on the subject of taxation in Bengal, he inferred that the reason why that Presidency was so lightly taxed was probably because the urban population was much smaller than in other provinces of India. The habits of the people also did not induce them to congregate in towns, and there were therefore fewer municipal centres than in other parts of India. He entirely concurred with Mr. Ellis in believing that the figures brought forward by the Lieutenant-Governor showed rather that the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay were, in respect to municipal civilization, far in advance of the provinces of Bengal.

Mr. Hobhouse dwelt at some length on the main points raised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, relating to the constitution of municipal committees, and other matters in regard to which His Honor had suggested that the bill might be improved.

Raja Romanath Tagore expressed very strongly his belief that municipal taxation in Calcutta was levied at an excessive rate, and if Calcutta was to be held up as an example, he did not know how the case would stand in the Mofussil, where there were no checks and nothing to prevent municipal committees from acting as they thought proper.

The Maharajah Vizianagram expressed his conviction that Municipal Committees had been the means of doing much good, as he was enabled to testify from his own experience. He observed that for many years past, in fact ever since the introduction of the Municipality into Benares, the local Government had displayed much energy; but that in other places no great labour was required for the establishment of municipalities. That the natives had always displayed an antipathy to innovations of any sort the speaker could not deny, but he expressed a hope that time would show them the advantages intended to be introduced by the British Government, and for his part he hoped that the period was not far distant when these municipalities would act with the efficiency aimed at by the Council.

His Excellency the President said—I think the discussion of to-day has been very satisfactory, for it has shown that Members of Council who are on the select committee, as well as those who are not, will direct their attention to this bill with a view of considering how every proper check can be put upon any unnecessary increase of municipal taxation in those parts of India to which this bill applies In respect to the information which my hon. friend, Mr. Dalyell, has just asked for, I will take care, if there is any information to be supplied with respect to municipal taxation in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces which is not contained in the papers which have already been circulated, it shall be given to Members of Council. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—to whom, I must remark in passing, I am much indebted for pointing out that I was mistaken in supposing that the law under which municipalities in Bombay are constituted and governed, contains more detailed provisions than the law in force in the Punjab, and I therefore admit the competency of the Hon. Mr. Chapman to speak from experience of the working of an elastic municipal law—has given us some interesting statistics upon the subject of municipal taxation in Bengal and other parts of India. With respect to those statistics, I have little to add to what has fallen from other hon. members in the course of their remarks. There is nothing more difficult than to produce statistics upon any subject to which universal assent will be given. Upon this particular subject of municipal taxation, I myself tried very hard to arrive at something like reliable statistics, but up to the present time I have not been successful. I am sorry to say that from some parts of India statistical returns have not been sent to the Government in a complete and satisfactory form, and that a good deal is required to complete them. To give the Council an idea of the difficulty of arriving at a conclusion in the matter, I may say that I desired some returns to be worked out for me for the purpose of comparing the incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and these returns show that, in Bengal, the municipal taxation in the municipalities constituted under Act III. of 1864—25 in number—after everything not properly a tax was deducted, produced an average rate of ten annas and two and a half pies per head of the population, while the municipal taxation, making the same deductions in sixty-two towns of the North-Western Provinces under Act VI. of 1868, was at the rate of ten annas and five pies per head. The Council will see that my figures differ considerably from those given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. In the one case, there appears to be a very slight difference in the rate of municipal taxation in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. His Honor's calculation shows a very considerably less amount of taxation in Bengal, as compared with the other province. I do not mean to ask His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to agree to the comparison which I have given, neither am I in a position at present to say that His Honor's figures would be accepted by the authorities in other parts of India. Such being the state of the case with respect to these calculations, and it being necessary, if possible, that we should have reliable statistics, I some time back directed the Financial Department to prepare comparative tables showing the municipal taxation for different parts of India, and when these tables are prepared, they will be circulated to the Members of Council. At present the returns are incomplete, and I very much doubt if anything reliable can be presented to the Council at an early date. It is obvious, however, that many other conclusions might be drawn from the comparison of the incidence of municipal taxation which His Honour has made than that which he has drawn from it. His Honor, having compared the incidence of municipal taxation in different parts of India, satisfied himself that it is the lowest in Bengal, where the municipal law is most carefully defined; the next lowest where they are not so complete, but still certain precautions enacted by law, and the highest where the regulations are the most loose. And from this he draws the conclusion that the weight of taxation depends upon the stringency or otherwise of the legislation which controls it; but there are other circumstances which require to be taken into consideration. There is, as pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Ellis, a great difference in the circumstances of the different municipalities in different parts of the country; for example, I believe, if you were to go across the river and ride from Howrah to Serampore, you would pass through a series of municipalities, although no part of the district has any of the ordinary features of a town. It would be difficult to draw any comparison between the incidence of taxation in such municipalities and that in real towns. Another element of consideration, and a very important one, is the different forms of taxation which exist in different parts of India. It is everywhere easier to levy indirect than direct taxation, and it is natural that a higher rate of taxation per head should be produced where there is a system of octroi than where the taxation is direct. I mention these points merely for the purpose of indicating the elements of uncertainty which must exist in conclusions based only upon statistics of municipal taxation. At the same time I think that the publication of such statistics will be of use in order to direct the attention of Government to those parts of India where a high rate of municipal taxation may be found to exist, in order, if possible, to alleviate the pressure upon the people. For I do not agree with those who think that, because municipal taxation may be high in one province, therefore other parts of India should be called upon to bear similar burdens.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the statistics to which His Excellency had referred were in entire accordance with those sent up officially. His Excellency had made his comparison of taxation under different acts, but His Honor had taken another comparison, namely, that prescribed by the Government as to towns containing over and under ten thousand inhabitants.

His Excellency the President observed that it was a curious fact that figures admitted to be correct should produce such different results.

The motion of Mr. Hobhouse was then put and carried.

There was no further business of importance on the notice paper.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burmah, and postponed the presentation of the report of the bill in regard to the granting of licences to Calcutta cargo boats.

Mr. Inglis also presented the report of the select committee on the North-Western Provinces Village Police Bill.

His Excellency then addressed the Council on the subject of the Financial Statement, a report of which address has already appeared in our columns.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

The Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

Sir Charles Trevelyan was further examined. The witness put in a list of a large number of public works which the Government of Bombay took upon itself the liberty of commencing without the sanction of the Supreme Government. The list was dated 11th January 1864, and the witness further gave in a minute dated 1st February 1864, showing that the same Government took upon itself to order the payment of a great many allowances to the civil establishments, to the extent of 5 or 6 lacs of rupees a year. He also desired to explain, with reference to his previous evidence on the subject of barracks, that the immense expenditure of recent years which was forced—he used the word "forced" intentionally, for it was really forced—upon the Government of India, rendered it absolutely necessary to borrow, or enter upon a system of loans, for although the loans were finally raised under the name of reproductive works, the necessity which stimulated them really was connected with barracks. The witness also put in a number of papers in support of his view in favour of a broad gauge on Indian railways; and he remarked that if the construction of the metre gauge was not stopped, it would become necessary by-and-bye to reconstruct all the railways of India which had been made on the broad gauge system.

The cross-examination was then resumed by Mr. J. B. Smith, who asked, with reference to the view of the witness that export duties should be levied to a greater extent than they were, whether those provinces of India where a limited land settlement by way of leases existed did not stand on a totally different footing from Bengal, where the permanent settlement prevailed. In the former case, even where India held a monopoly or superiority in any article of produce, the landholders would be taxed more and more through the periodical increase of the rents, whereas in Bengal the zemindars would not.

Witness—Bengal gives, nevertheless, a magnificent return in the shape of indirect taxation—it is still the great treasury of India and gives a magnificent reserve.

Then you do not think that in consequence of the great privilege Bengal enjoys of freedom and immunity of any increase of land rent, the export duties should not be confined to Bengal, and that the rest of India, where the system of leases exist, and where a constantly increasing land tax is demanded, should be exempted?

Witness—No; I do not see any difference in principle.

As to the great expenditure by the Government of Bombay, did the merchants of Bombay make any complaints of the expenditure?

Witness—No; the course of profusion followed by the Bombay Government was very popular with the merchants of Bombay.

Would it not be popular again?

Witness—No; for the reason that they would be spending their own money.

Would you allow the provincial Governments to raise money for the construction of local works?

Witness—That would be a fair subject of consideration, but if the finances of India were localised in the way I propose, there would be ample for everything including public works; and the supposed necessity for new provincial taxation—I do not mean municipal taxation, which must always exist—such as has been imposed by the Government of Bombay, would cease to exist.

Will you give us your ideas on the carriage rates in India?

Witness—My impression is that if rates were lowered there would be a great deal more traffic than at present, and incidental advantages would be wonderfully increased—I mean the incidental benefits in stimulating and promoting the whole machine of society and increasing traffic and business of every sort. In regard to passengers it amounts to a demonstration, because the bulk of the people, 99 out of 100, are what I would call poor men and can only afford very little, so that if we wished to fill our third-class carriages, the rates must be low.

Considering the present state of the finances of India according to the last budget, there is a surplus of £250,000 arising from an unexpected rise in the opium revenue to the extent of 2 millions. But if there had not been that increase from opium, there would have been a deficit; now it is proposed to spend 30 millions chiefly on railways for political objects, do you think it wise chiefly to construct these railways for such objects?—Yes; I have long been of opinion that it is essential not only for the opening of the trade of the North-West, but for our political safety. We should complete the railway communication from Lahore to Peshawur and also with a view to dispose the warlike population of that region to peaceful pursuits; for although they are warlike they are also disposed to agricultural pursuits, and nothing would pacify that frontier more than opening a railway to Peshawur, and I think it ought to be done as a military and political measure for the benefit of the whole empire. Besides, the commercial returns would not be despicable at all. The railway, for instance, will strike the great salt range.

The estimated outlay of railway from Lahore to Peshawur is only 3 millions. Is that all?—I am also of opinion that the railway should be completed between Mooltan and Kotree, full gauge. I would not make all the railways at once. I considered the most important line is the Peshawur one, and if the rates were reduced to the level of the capacity of the people of India, the profits of the railway would be very much increased, and the line would bring a great deal of wheat to reinforce the English market.

In further reply to Mr. Smith and also in reply to Mr. Littleton, the witness advocated strongly the extension of the permanent settlement to the whole of India, with a caution, however, to avoid the error committed in the case of the Bengal settlement, whereby the permanent settlement was made with men who were not the owners, but were a mere class of middle-men. He also read and put in in evidence extracts from a variety of old official minutes written by himself when in India and by certain other officers in favour of the policy of reduction of expenditure—and among the documents put in was the minute for writing which he was recalled when, Governor of Madras. He stated that the first effective reduction of expenditure was made by Mr. Laing with the assistance of the Commissioner, with which General Balfour and Sir G. Davidson were connected.

General Balfour—Will you allow me to ask you to join with these names that of Sir Bartle Frere, who also rendered great assistance in the cutting down of expenditure?

Witness—Sir Bartle Frere was a strong supporter of Lord Canning's Government, and, I have no doubt, rendered all the assistance of which he was capable in carrying out Lord Canning's measures.

The Chairman—Is it not the fact that the present Lord Derby sent out intimation to Lord Canning that if he did not proceed with the reductions in expenditure, he would probably have to be recalled?—Yes.

The witness next put in a great variety of extracts from letters and minutes bearing on military expenditure, and first, especially as to the reduction of artillery and as to the formation and financial results of the Staff Corps. One effect, he said, of the new plan of brigades is to bring about an excessive number of field officers, and in reference to the excessive force of artillery in India, the Duke of Argyll sent along letter from the Horse Guards, dated 9th February 1870, signed by the Military Secretary, General Foster, in which, for various military reasons, they maintained the artillery at its existing force. His Royal Highness called attention to several statesmanlike considerations grounded on Indian policy, which induced him to think that it was advisable to retain the existing force of artillery in India. That letter was forwarded by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State for India without any comment, and it was forwarded by the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India with this comment—"It is impossible not to attach much weight to this opinion, and the subject being one of great importance I consider it desirable to place your Government in possession of His Royal Highness's views." The Government of India sent a long rejoinder to that in a letter dated 14th September 1870, which says—"It seems to us unwarrantable that we should retain a system of organization in a regiment by which we keep up at various stations two or three field officers with no duty to perform, save of the most trifling kind; yet if one of these field officers is taken for other work, another is appointed to take the place of the officer who, when with his regiment, was not wanted. And though we do not mean that they should all be removed at once, we do trust that steps will be taken to remove those officers within the next few years, whereby a saving of two lacs will be effected." This arrangement had an excessive application given to it, which was never contemplated when it was formed, and it is one source of unnecessary expenditure not only in India but elsewhere.

General Balfour—Are you aware that General Adye has strongly advocated the abrogation of the brigade system, but he was resisted by other authorities? Among the papers laid before Parliament you will have seen it observed that the Home Government had effected a reduction of two regiments of European cavalry, and two regiments of infantry have also been withdrawn?—I am very glad to hear it.

I call your attention to that fact to show you that some reduction has been effected and that more can still be effected?—Quite so; the Secretary of State's ultimatum is shown in his letter of 9th March 1871, in which he authorises the breaking up of one brigade of Horse Artillery and one Garrison brigade, so that instead of four artillery companies in each brigade, there should be only three companies, consisting of 12 [illegible]

by the Government of India, the reduction was two brigades consisting of 8 batteries.

The formation of the Staff Corps has ended in a most serious drain on the Indian finances?—Yes; but not in consequence of the formation of it, but from the corps having been formed without the usual limitation as to promotion.

The Chairman—Would that arrangement, which worked so disastrously, have arisen if the civil authorities had not been acting under the influence of military officers?—Such an arrangement could hardly have arisen.

Would any three civilians, acting from their own judgment, have carried out such an arrangement?—No three civilians would have carried out such an arrangement; I am sure they would not.

General Balfour—Is it not the fact that the Staff Corps was mainly formed by a military officer and Sir Charles Wood?—Yes; the first trace of it in any records which have been published is a proposal by a military officer who was then on leave in England, and a committee was appointed and they accepted this extraordinary new principle as a matter of course. It is barely alluded to in a line and a half or two lines.

A variety of questions was then put by Sir Charles Wingfield on the subject of the operation of the permanent settlement and its merits as compared with the system of leases, and also on the income tax, after which the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE WEATHER AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that the heat is extreme at present in Surat, but the state of public health is reported to be good.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Khetwady have sent a memorial to the Bench of Justices, complaining of the condition of the gutters in their neighbourhood.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a cartman named Tookaram Kissaba was fined four rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing his bullocks.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house at Coombarwara, but by the prompt assistance rendered by the police and some of the townspeople, it was soon extinguished.

THEFT OF A GOLD CHAIN.—A Hindoo named Jamar Gawar reported to the executive police on Saturday that a gold chain, worth about Rs 130, had been stolen from off his child.

BURGLARY AT SURAT.—On the night of the 23rd March some burglars entered the house of a Bania named Gherabbai Hurgovindas at Surat, and stole property valued at about Rs. 2,000.

STRIPES.—A man named Esmael Jeewa, who has been twice in jail before, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morcjee to receive eight stripes, for stealing one dozen plates belonging to Gangjee Poonja.

A PARSEE STUDENT FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee, son of Khan Bahadhur Pudumjee Pestonjee of Poona, proceeds to England by the next mail to compete for the Indian Civil Service examination.

THERE was a heavy thunder-storm between Poona and Sattara on Saturday evening. The lightning was magnificent, descending in streams of all hues and shapes, and accompanied by rain. The storm passed on to the south south-west.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Edward Digau, a seaman of the ship Athena, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Emam, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a rug belonging to S. Mendoss. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

ASSAULT ON BOARD-SHIP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Edward Lynch, a seaman of the ship Athena, was charged with assaulting John Harris, also a seaman on board the same ship. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. EDWARD H. BIFFIN, for nearly nine years manager of (successively) the Poona and Fort establishments of Treacher and Co. (Limited), on retirement from his post, respectfully tenders to his late constituents his grateful thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to him during his tenure ther eof.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 330 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 117 were under sentences from the High Court, 171 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 7 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 253 were natives, and the remaining 80 Europeans.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Minguel Gonsal ves was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a coat belonging E. S. Fernaudes, a coat belonging to Augustine Rubble, and a pair of trowsers, the property of a man named Concisa Diss. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECOVERY OF LOST NOTES.—The currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, lost on the 17th instant by a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers, of Maedow Street, have been found and made over to them. It appears that the bundle of notes was picked up by a poor, but honest, Portuguese, who took it to the Rev. A. A. Lobo, Vicar of the Church of St. Francis, who, on enquiry, learning that they belonged to Messrs. Cowasjee, made them over to them. Messrs. Cowasjee have rewarded the finder.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Some time in February last certain articles appeared in a Gujerathee weekly newspaper, the *Bombay Dost*, reflecting on the character of the Editor of the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash* newspapers, Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee Kabrajee. The latter appeared the other day before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a summons against the proprietor and publisher of the *Dost*, Framjee Cowasjee, whom he charged with defamation. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday, when Mr. Turner (Chalk and Turner) appeared on behalf of the complainant, the Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and stated to the magistrate that the defendant having tendered a written apology to his client, he had instructions to withdraw the charge. The charge was accordingly withdrawn.

DEATH OF MR. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, at Damaun, yesterday morning after a few days' illness. He was a very extensive trader with China, especially in opium, until about four months ago, when reverses in fortune and the pressure of his creditors obliged him to seek shelter in Damaun. He was adjudicated an insolvent, his estate passed into the hands of the Official Assignee at Bombay, and his assets are being still collected. Mr. Ruttonjee long enjoyed the reputation of being strictly honest and straightforward in his dealings; and though possessing certain eccentricities in his habits and hours of work, was very generally respected in the native community. He dispensed considerable charity privately; and the poor shared largely in his bounty. He was a gentleman of a quiet, unobtrusive nature, and seldom took part in any of the questions of the day either in his own community or otherwise.

THE ALIMONY CASE.—Wittoba Pandoorung, a Government pensioner, who was arrested at Alibagh last week, was yesterday placed before the Senior Magistrate, and charged with having neglected to pay nearly Rs 1,150 for the maintenance of his wife, which was now overdue for the last two years. Mr. Winter appeared on behalf of the defendant; Mr. Vusuntrao Bulmaekund for the complainant. Mr. Winter said that his client was arranging to pay the amount due, and therefore asked the magistrate to postpone the case for a week. Mr. Connon said that he would not under any circumstances postpone the case for a single day, but would order the defendant to pay the amount at once, otherwise he would issue a distress warrant for the sale of his property. Mr. Winter submitted that his client intended to pay the amount, and asked the magistrate to admit him to bail. The magistrate remarked that unless the amount due or something more than that were deposited into Court, he would not admit him to bail. After a slight discussion, the magistrate ordered a distress warrant to be issued. Mr. Winter applied that the defendant in the meantime be admitted to bail, which was at once refused. The warrant was ordered to be made returnable on Saturday next, and in the meantime the defendant to remain in custody.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ST. GEORGE, 898 tons, Captain J. R. Hall, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras.

THE BARQUE LATHER, 860 tons, Captain L. S. Leslie, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP SLIEVE BLOOM, 815 tons, Captain D. Cochran, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BARQUE JOSHUA, 702 tons, Captain H. C. Monat will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 20,400 Indian maunds salt, 75 cwts mathee seeds, 125 cwts coir yarn, 158½ cwts hemp and sundries.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain L. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa (March 29th), with a general cargo and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain W. Gibble, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (November 1st) with a cargo of 1,516 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Assyria, which left Calcutta on the 27th instant for Coast Ports and Bombay:—Mr. and Mrs. James Lever and four children, Major P. P. L. Stafford, Mr. Robert Waller, Mr. T. H. Oakes, Mr. J. B. Ramsay, Mr. S. V. Falle, and Mr. P. W. Kingsley.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a cargo of 4 packages wearing apparel, 68 dubbers ghee, 1 box skins, 21 packages indigo, 10 bundles colour, 7 bags burtal, 175 bales wool, 3 bundles fishmaws, 3 cases Sindwork, 34 packages luggage, 5 packages empty boxes, and one horse. She brought the following passengers:—Lieut. Raikes, Mrs. W. Scott, Mrs. Taunton, Miss Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Roan and child, Mr. and Mrs. West and two children, Miss Leahy, one second class passenger, and eventy-four deck passengers.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by Messrs R. Rubattino and Co.'s steamer Asia, Captain L. Craco, to Europe:—

For Marseilles—Mrs. Coddington, 3 children, and one European nurse.

For Genoa—Col. and Mrs. Mercer and 3 children, Col. and Mrs. Paxton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. M. Shelley, one child and European nurse, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Collington, Master Frank Mr. D. Hanhardt, Mr. J. J. Hageman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Schoch and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, 2 children, and one European nurse, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Bayley, Mr. Andrew Lyon, Bom. C. S., Mrs. W. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Subramanjam, Mr. H. Priestley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. R. W. Hard, and Mr. Augtino Alcose.

For Naples—Col. T. S. Thomson and Captain Creagh.

For Alexandria—Mr. Jam Alli.

For Port Said—Mr. Albert Eshermann.

For Suez—Mr. F. Buhler, Mr. J. Kruyes, Mr. W. Atterbory, Mr. Durand, and 2 natives, deck.

For Aden—8 natives, deck.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for England with English Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers in addition to those whose names we published yesterday:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Alexander and infant. Mrs. Fleming.
Mr. J. Walton. Mr. E. Edwards.
Asst. Surgeon A. McClay.
For Brindisi.—Mr. F. C. Latham.
For Alexandria.
Mr. McLoay. Mr. Kalki.
Mr. C. Schober.
For Suez.—Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.

HIGH COURT.—1ST APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kureembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Lukha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopal—Anunta Baburao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

587-72—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank v Yeshwuntrao Bulwuntrao—No appearance.

12-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dewcorn Bhoja v Luckmidas Waljee and another—Khunderao.

27-73—Jefferson and Payne—Lobar Ticum Jewa v Cawasjee Eduljee C—No appearance.

108-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Jamsetjee Rutnagar v The Rutnagherry Saw Mill Company—No appearance.

125-73—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dawjee Veerjee v Poonja Waljee—No appearance.

128-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee P v Doongersey Gopejee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

778-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Alli Vulleed, &c and another—Mody.

777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank, Limited v Morarjee Adhowjee.

171-71—Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee v Rowjee Dadaram and others.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmibai, widow, &c v Premjee Iesur and another.

197-72—Khunderao—Crustnarao Wassodewjee v Vijboocundas Hurrybhoy and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

198-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Furdoonjee v Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

SHORT CAUSES.

140-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Teja Shamjee and others v Jugjivun Hemjee.

160-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhurumsey Vullabdas and another v Pursbotum Ludha—Leathes

162-73—In person—Govurdhundas Purshotumdas v Naron Vithojee.

166-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited v Thucker Balcristnajee.

172-73—Tyabjee—Samuldas Kumutram v Hujee Jewa Abdoola.

LONG CAUSES.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hojee Oosman Hajee v Naron Ghella—No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas v Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Ruttonsey Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Iroo v Bai Javer—Tyabjee.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wasoodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai, widow—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Luloobhoy Lilachund v Hurjivun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v J. L. Ushington and others—No appearance.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jewa Ramjee v Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M.H. Khan.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v Joseph Jefferson and another—Payne.

492-71—Leathes and Crawford—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Custnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

118-71—Mody—Rowjee Dadaram v Govindjee Luckmichund and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

174-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Govindjee Luckmichund and others v Rowjee Dadaram—Mody.

762-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bappoo Visram v Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are flexible, and found of great help to those who have weak backs or pains in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; may, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. This simple plan will soon produce a constitutional vigour that will enable it to resist extraordinary changes of temperature. Experience has proved the Porous Plaster to be a blessing to the consumptively inclined, invariably producing the most remarkable abatement of the worst symptoms. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 97, Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 97, Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool, England.
AGENTS.....BATMGATE & Co., Calcutta.

SERIOUS FIRE IN UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

YESTERDAY morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a one-storeyed house situated at Upper Duncan Road, belonging to a Bhattia named Chabsee Lowjee. A loft above the house was used as a godown, and in it were stored hemp, ropes, gunny bags, matting, molasses, &c. The ground floor was used as a spinning warehouse, where a number of labourers were daily employed. It appears that yesterday morning, on the muccadum of the labourers opening the back door of the loft above, he discovered the property stored therein in flames, and by the air circulating through the room, the whole building was soon converted into one mass of fire. The Mazagon steam fire engine was brought to play on the burning building, and by this means and the employment of other engines the progress of the fire was stopped at about 9 a.m. The damage done to the building itself is estimated at about Rs. 5,000, and the property destroyed is valued at about Rs. 15,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

FRAUD COMMITTED BY PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

AT the High Court yesterday, a motion for a rule absolute in connection with the suit of Manooverbaee v. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Navulbaee, and another, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley.

The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the second defendant to show cause against a rule granted by His Lordship on the 23rd of December 1872, calling on his client to show cause why she should not be restrained from maintaining possession of certain mortgaged property and receiving the rents and profits, and why a receiver should not be appointed. The plaint in the suit was a most extraordinary one, curiously drawn up, very long and very special, and asked for a great many things. The property which was the cause of the suit was the property of Pestonjee Dinshaw's father, and in 1868, he executed a mortgage of the property to the plaintiff—that mortgage for some reason or other was not registered until the 7th of May 1870. Between these dates Pestonjee Dinshaw sold the same property to the second defendant, and in December 1869 the deed of sale was registered. There could be no doubt, from the statements in the plaint, that a very gross fraud had been perpetrated by Pestonjee Dinshaw on the second defendant, in this matter. It appeared that no solicitor had acted on behalf of the plaintiff, but all the proceedings were done in the office of the 1st defendant. It was not until the sale of the premises was advertised that they discovered that a fraud had been perpetrated. On the 4th of September 1868, he mortgaged the premises on behalf of his father to the plaintiff, after which he was a party to the preparation of a deed of sale to his client. He thought it clear that although collusion was alleged in the plaint between the first and second defendants, there was none whatever, and he submitted that the Court would not disturb the existing state of things; they were *bona fide* purchasers and without any knowledge of the previous mortgage, and he submitted, therefore, that the rule should be discharged with costs.

Mr. Anstey (with whom was Mr. Lang) appeared for the plaintiff. He said the first question was one of title. No doubt a very great fraud had been committed, and the person committing that fraud was the "unfortunate" Pestonjee Dinshaw.

The Advocate-General—Unfortunate?

Mr. Anstey—Well I don't like to ridicule the man in public, so I say so.

The Advocate-General—I think the person defrauded is the "unfortunate" person.

Mr. Anstey—I must object to being interrupted to answer such trivial questions as that, even were my learned friend the "Critic General" as he is the Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General—I have a perfect right to ask as many questions as I please, and shall not ask my learned friend's permission to do so.

Mr. Anstey—I don't recognise my learned friend's right to do so even if he were twenty thousand times the Advocate-General.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You had better address your observations to me, Mr. Anstey.

Mr. Anstey said he was addressing His Lordship. He then read portions of the plaint and affidavits with reference to the priority of registration claimed by the second defendant; he contended that under the Registration Act, registration took effect from the date of the lodging of the document. Their case was that by a vile fraud this apparent advantage of getting her registration done first was effected to give it prior ty. The plaintiff's deed was presented at the office of the Registrar within four months of the date, but was not registered until May 1870, but the registration took effect from the indenture. Priority between registered documents was decided by a reference to the date when the document was lodged or deposited for registration. Therefore they said that although their deed was not registered until May 1870, it obtained priority over the fraudulent deed of the previous year. The present motion was rendered necessary by the fraud of October 1869, which resulted in the execution of this sham deed to the second defendant, and as she alleged her being put into possession of the premises on that 10th of October in defiance of the mortgage deed of the previous year, by which the plaintiff alone was to have sole possession.

At the conclusion of Mr. Anstey's argument, the learned judge said he thought there were sufficient grounds for the continuance of the rule, and the following order was made—Rule absolute for an injunction against the second defend

ney, and had not proceeded far when about 10 or 15 men armed *sap-a-pied* attacked them, inflicting injuries with swords, and ultimately bound them hand and foot. All the money they had was taken from them The unfortunate fellows managed somehow to release themselves, and two of them have come into Kurrachee where they have lodged complaints. This adventure says much certainly for the protection enjoyed by trade passing through Khelat territory, and it endorses to a nicety the roseate representations made by the Commissioner in Sind to the Bombay Government regarding the security of life and property in the dominions of that very faithful and respectable ally of our's—the Khan of Khelat!—*Sindian*, March 28.

A RICH BEGGAR.

A native beggar-woman, residing in the Burtollah section of the town (Goabagan), was last week reported to the police to be lying helplessly sick and feeble in her house. The inspector of the section, Mr. Merriman, at once proceeded to the spot indicated, and finding the statement made to him to be correct, directed her removal to the College Hospital. She protested, observing that it was her intention to die in the house sooner than leave it. She was not, however, allowed to have her own way. On being told by the police that if she had any property to let them know, or make it over to them for safe custody, she cast a rueful glance round her room, alleged that she had nothing more than the few earthen pots, pans, and ragged pieces of clothing which they saw therein. After her removal to hospital, the police took charge of what they considered her worthless belongings, and, in doing so, an old dried-up Mattaban plantain in a basket attracted the inspector's attention, on account of its shape and colour. Taking it up and breaking it in halves, a rupee, much to his surprise, dropped from it on the floor; this led him to make a scrutinizing search into the contents of the other plantains, dried oranges, and lemons, and in each of them a silver coin of some description was found; from the centre of a bundle of tamarind, six rupees were extracted. The deep black colour of the greater portion of the coins leads to the belief that they must have been laid by for years. It was, in fact, with some difficulty discernible whether the coins were of copper or silver. The ground beneath a plank, on which she used to sleep, having been dug up, a large quantity of pice was found, as also in other parts of the room. The total amount of money found in silver and copper amounts to Rs. 310-5-9 as also some gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 30. On enquiring of the neighbours, it was ascertained that for years past, she never cooked a meal in the house, but supported life by begging for cooked food. When unable to get out of a day, she would lie down and sleep with half her body inside the room and half out of the threshold, to prevent intruders; on retiring to bed at night, she would secure the mat door of the house from within with a rope, one end of which she tied to the hair of her head, and the other to one of her legs, so as to guard against the possibility of any ill-disposed person entering it unknown to her." Besides what she earned by begging, she was in receipt of Rs. 2 per month from the District Charitable Society. She is still in hospital, but is unceasing in her enquiries after her money.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INCIDENCE AND MODE OF COLLECTION OF THE SALT-DUTIES.

Among the subjects connected with taxation, on which the opinions of the local Governments and their subordinates were called for by the Governor-General in Council on the 17th August last, and which are not dealt with in the Financial Resolution of the 21st instant, were the incidence and mode of collection of the salt-duties. Enquiry was specially made as to the possibility of abolishing the vexatious and expensive inland customs line, rendered necessary by the existing inequality in the duties levied; and, if so, what modification in these duties would be advisable. In connection with this subject the opinions of the Governments of Madras and Bombay were solicited as to whether the duty on salt in those Presidencies "might be raised if funds were at the same time placed at the disposal of the local Government to enable it to grant some substantial remission of provincial taxation." With one exception, there is a remarkable unanimity in the replies received. The testimony to the absence of all dissatisfaction with the salt-duties is general; but the Government of Madras, as might have been expected, strongly objects to a measure which, however just and economically advantageous, would increase the taxation of the people of that Presidency. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out that there is no theoretical ground for the existing differences of duty, and that if, on the one hand, it may be said that Madras and Bombay pay a higher land-tax than Bengal, yet, on the other hand, "lands in the North-Western Provinces, in Oudh, in parts of the Punjab, and in the temporarily settled districts of Bengal, pay as high a land-revenue as Madras, and nearly as high as the lands in Bombay;" and in this latter province he considers the tax to be too high. With advertence to the fact that the populations of India which pay the double rate of duty, are very large compared with those which pay the single rate, and that, consequently, it would require a very large enhancement of the rate in Bombay and Madras to afford appreciable relief to the populations which pay the double duty, Mr. Campbell "inclines to the opinion that the best solution of the difficulty will be to equalize the rates of salt-duty all over India, excepting only the rich and populous districts in the lower valley of the Ganges."

Amongst other reasons, he adds, "for keeping the high rate in these special districts, would be the following:—The Bengal salt-revenue is such a very large, steady, and increasing item of revenue, that the Indian Treasury can hardly afford to reduce the Bengal rates of duty to any appreciable extent; the land-revenue of this populous tract is permanently settled, and its population, taken in the gross contribute at a lower rate than other Indian populations to the public treasury; the people of this tract, even when the population, as now ascertained, is considered, consume a fairly sufficient amount of salt per head. But perhaps the strongest reason of all is that, if there are to be differences in the salt-duty at all, a preventive line across the head of the Ganges delta between Bengal and Behar would be more easily established and maintained than anywhere else."

A rate of Rs. 2 for the lower, and Rs. 3 for the higher duty would, he believes, yield a sufficient revenue, and give much relief to the populations of the tracts where salt is dearest.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, a thoroughly competent witness on the subject, "does not share in the objections raised by some eminent authorities to the salt-duty." He has never heard of "any scarcity of salt in the market, nor does he remember hearing from classes of the community the complaint that the imposition was anywhere felt as a grievance." On the other hand, it does appear to him a hard-ship that, this being an imperial tax, "its incidence should be heavier on Eastern and Northern India than on Madras and Bombay. If the duty in the latter Presidencies were raised to the same rate as in the former, the frontier line might terminate in the Hoshungabad district, and the great expense of the line beyond (which is maintained chiefly to prevent the lighter taxed salts of the west and south from invading our markets) might be saved."

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab says that the people, having been always accustomed to the duties, regard them as legitimate and unobjectionable, and knows of no reason to suppose that "their incidence is such as to cause any real distress to even the poorest classes of the population who are exempt from all other taxation." On the question of the equalisation of the duties, he offers no opinion.

The Commissioner of the Central Provinces enters very fully into the question of the abolition of the Customs line, and brings forward strong arguments to show that even with the existing rates of duty, a great part of it might be abolished without any loss to the revenue at all worth considering in comparison with the saving in expenditure and the relief to general trade which would follow. As to the tax itself, he says: "It is an indirect one, it falls on the consumer, and the enhancement of the price of salt which it effects is either not completely understood, or else accepted without any dissatisfaction; in the country, too, has been opened out of late years, and communications have improved, salt has become cheaper with the cheapening of carriage."

As regards the question of equalisation, Mr. Morris says he "cannot pretend to the special information which would enable him to calculate in what way it would be best to equalise or approximate the different rates of salt-duty now levied, but there can be no question that the increase of duty in Bombay and Madras would give a very large additional revenue (he does not believe consumption would be reduced to any material extent) which would counterbalance the loss from the decrease of the duty on the salt consumed in Northern and Central India. Here it might be expected that there would be a large increase of consumption, which would in itself go far towards making up for the lower rate of the tax."—*Englishman.*

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By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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